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PRESIDENTIAL RETURNS

Col. Roosevelt Wins by Good Majority in the Illinois Primary

MR. TAFT GETS LOUISIANA

There May be Two Delegations From That State—The States of Vermont and Kentucky Divide Their Votes—Delegates-at-Large From New York May Go Uninstructed—Mr. La Follette Polled Small Vote in Illinois—Champ Clark Defeats Woodrow Wilson in That State.

Chicago, Ill., April 9.—Winners in the Illinois preferential, advisory and direct primary elections to-day are indicated by sufficient returns to warrant a prediction, are as follows: For President: Theodore Roosevelt, Republican; Champ Clark, Democrat.

For Governor: Charles S. Deenen, Republican; Edward F. Dunne, Democrat.

Colonel Roosevelt's State managers claim his majority over President Taft as from 100,000 to 150,000. Returns indicate his vote was nearly 5 to 2 of that for Taft. Presidential delegates were not named on the ballots and will be elected by Congressional District and at large, the effect of to-day's vote being only to serve as a guide to party officials as indicating party feeling.

Roosevelt and Clark Run Strong.

Eosun, Chicago, Ill., April 9.—Returns from 100 State precincts indicate by their figures that Roosevelt and Clark have carried the State.

Macon County, 25 out of 39 precincts indicated that Roosevelt would have a majority of 2,300 in Congressman McKinley's (Taft's manager) home district, and that Clark was running 2 to 1 over Wilson.

Incomplete returns gave the same indications with Knox County, Kane, Kendall, Will, and Peoria Counties.

The Vote in City of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., April 9.—The city press association, which is assembling election returns for Chicago newspapers, says early returns indicate that in the Presidential preference primary Champ Clark has defeated Governor Wilson in the city of Chicago by 50,000 and that Roosevelt's plurality in Chicago over Taft will be approximately 30,000.

La Follette polled only a small vote.

Alexandria, La., April 9.—A solid Taft delegation of six delegates from the State-at-large, instructed to vote as a unit for the President as long as his name is before the Chicago Convention, was elected at the Louisiana Republican State Convention controlled by the Herbert-Loisel faction, at its meeting held here today.

Several negroes, who declared that they were delegates from Caddo, Jefferson and the third ward of Orleans Parish, presented their credentials but after they were given a hearing by a sub-committee of the credentials committee, they were not sealed. A guard was stationed at the door of the convention hall and instructed to admit no negroes. He said his instructions came from Sergeant-at-Arms Cambon.

The negroes held an informal conference. All the negroes say they came here instructed for Taft. After the convention adjourned John L. Rogers, who headed the negro delegates from Caddo Parish, declared his constituents would hold another mass meeting upon his return and send a rival delegation to Chicago.

Vermont Also Divides.

Montpelier, Vt., April 9.—Half the Vermont delegates to the Chicago convention were chosen to-day and Taft and Roosevelt supporters split even in the struggle for control. The delegation will be completed to-morrow at the State Convention, with the choice of the four delegates-at-large.

New York Delegates-at-Large May Not be Instructed, But Claimed for Mr. Taft.

Rochester, N. Y., April 9.—The Republican State Convention held its first session here to-day and after a "keynote" speech by Temporary Chairman Nicholas Murray Butler adjourned until to-morrow to permit the all-important committee on resolutions to draft a platform, select four delegates-at-large to the National Convention and try to determine whether it would be for the best interest of President Taft to send an instructed delegation to Chicago.

Rochester, N. Y., April 9.—Delegates to the National Convention will

not be "instructed." Instead the committee on resolutions of the Republican State Convention voted almost unanimously to-night to report a resolution to the convention tomorrow favoring President Taft's re-nomination and urging the entire State delegation to carry out the party's choice.

Kentucky Divides Delegation.

Louisville, Ky., April 9.—President Taft got nine uninstructed delegates to the Republican Convention in to-day's district conventions and Roosevelt one. Roosevelt men walked out of the Eighth and Tenth District Conventions and Taft men out of the Eleventh, in each instance two conventions being held and two sets of delegates to the National Convention chosen, one instructed for Taft and the other for Roosevelt. Taft got six delegates at yesterday's conventions, giving him fifteen uninstructed delegates and Roosevelt one, with six seats subject to contest.

EX-GOV. AYCOCK DEAD

Expired Suddenly While Delivering an Address in Birmingham, Ala.

Body Was Brought to Raleigh and Laid to Rest in Oakwood Cemetery—Large Crowds Attended Funeral and Paid Last Respects to the ex-Governor—Was to Have Opened His Campaign This Week.

Ex-Governor Charles B. Aycock died suddenly last Thursday night while addressing the Alabama Educational Association at the Jefferson Theatre in Birmingham, Alabama. Ex-Governor Aycock had been in poor health for many months, and had been away for several weeks for his health prior to going to Birmingham to deliver a speech. Mr. Aycock was Governor of North Carolina from January, 1901, to January, 1905, and had practiced law in Goldsboro, until he moved to Raleigh a few years ago for the practice of his profession. Mr. Aycock was one of the Democratic candidates for the United States Senate and had planned to open his campaign with a speech in Raleigh to-morrow night.

Ex-Governor Aycock was born in Wayne County and was fifty-three years old.

His body was shipped to Raleigh last Saturday morning, and after being taken to his home the body was taken to the Capitol where it laid in State until the hour for the funeral Sunday afternoon. The funeral was held in the First Baptist Church at 4:15 o'clock, the services being conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. O'Kelle, Elder P. D. Gold, of Wilson, and Bishop J. C. Kilgo, of Durham. The remains were laid to rest in Oakwood Cemetery. A very large crowd attended the funeral, many coming from a distance.

GOV. AYCOCK'S LAST WORD.

A Birmingham Paper Gives an Account of Aycock's Speech at the Time of His Death.

The following story of Governor Aycock's last message to the people—a message cut short by death—is taken from the Birmingham Age-Herald of Friday, April 6th, the morning following the Governor's death:

Audience Was Stilled.

"In the midst of his address at the Jefferson Theatre last night, Charles B. Aycock, former Governor of the State of North Carolina, staggered, seemingly made a strenuous effort to regain his balance, and fell prostrate on the stage.

He was dead.

"He has simply fainted," cried Governor O'Neal, but his effort to prevent a possible stampede was unnecessary. The audience under the stress of excitement was stilled.

"The stricken man was borne to the rear of the theatre where heroic efforts were made by Drs. Heflin and Hambrick to restore circulation. The stethoscope indicated no movement of the heart, and after a few minutes, death was pronounced.

"Following the removal of the body from the stage, the audience got to its feet, and a babel of sound permeated the building. A. F. Harmon, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Selma, and Prof. O. D. Wannamaker, of Auburn, faluted.

Governor Grew Noticeably Weak.

"Governor Aycock had spoken for an hour. Towards the end of his address he grew noticeably weak. His voice trembled.

"I have fought long the battles of education," stated the speaker. "I stumped the State of North Carolina for four years in an effort to arouse public sentiment against illiteracy. (Continued on page 5.)

KEEN INTEREST SHOWN

Tuesday's Primaries and Conventions in Various States Watched by all Parties

THE PRIMARY IN ILLINOIS

Governor of That State Had Called a Special Session of the Legislature to Enact a Primary Law for Tuesday Election—Convention System Prevails in Most of the States—Neither of Republican Candidates Have Yet Secured Majority of Uncontested Delegates—The Situation in New York and Kentucky—The Tariff Board is Endorsed by Southern Manufacturers.

(Special to The Caucasian.)

Washington, D. C., April 9, 1912. There has not been a day since the Presidential contest has been on in the two great parties when there was as keen interest in the results that will be determined before midnight as there is to-day.

The great State of Illinois, the third State in the Union, is to-day holding a State-wide primary for both political parties. When the polls close at 6 o'clock this afternoon the die will be cast as to whether Roosevelt or Taft are the choice of the Republican voters of the State and as to whether Clark or Wilson are the choice of the Democratic voters of that State. It is stated that the action of Illinois to-day will have an almost deciding effect as to the result of the contest in both the Republican and Democratic parties for the Presidential nomination.

The People Will Rule in Illinois.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Governor Deenan, of Illinois, at the request of Col. Roosevelt's friends, called a special session of the Legislature to enact an official State-wide primary law so as to get rid of all machine bossism in the election of delegates, and to enable each voter, no matter how humble, to register his choice for President in his local precinct home. Thus the people of that State have this year for the first time the right and opportunity to get the expression of every voter of both parties within its borders. If Colonel Roosevelt fails to get the State, it will practically mean that he is out of the running for the nomination.

There are only eight States with such a primary law. The others are controlled by the convention system, except the State of North Carolina, where the Republican party has provided in its plan of organization a simple device by which every Republican voter can record his wishes as freely and effectively as they can in the State of Illinois. If Colonel Roosevelt should carry Illinois it will, of course, mean that the fight will continue.

If Colonel Roosevelt should carry that State, then it will be the belief of his friends and supporters that if there was such a primary law in every State that he would carry a majority of them.

Roosevelt in 1916.

Colonel Roosevelt said in a speech on yesterday that whether he was nominated or not, that "his hat was still in the ring." This means, of course, that he will start at once and fight for State-wide primaries in all the States of the Union and keep it up for the next four years.

A wise politician to-day, viewing the situation, said that he did not believe that Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated this year, but he felt that the brave fight that he is now making means that his nomination is certain four years from now. There are many who are not supporting Colonel Roosevelt this year who hold the same belief.

Now, as to the Democratic situation, it is believed that if Speaker Clark gets the endorsement of Illinois to-day that he will rapidly continue to gain in strength and that Professor Wilson's chances for the nomination will be largely on the wane.

The Situation in Kentucky.

In addition to the intense interest over the Illinois situation there is in the Republican camp also great interest in what will occur to-day in Kentucky and in New York.

In Kentucky, both the Roosevelt and Taft forces are claiming a victory. The district conventions act to-day and will indicate the result of the State Convention which meets on to-morrow. Neither side has a majority of delegates uncontested up to date, and it looks as if therefore the contested delegates will have the balance of power.

The Situation in New York.

Recently, when the Republican primaries were held in the State of New York, it was announced that Colonel Roosevelt had gotten seven delegates in the State, and that all of the others, more than seventy in number, were for President Taft. It develops, however, that none of the Taft delegates were instructed.

To-day the Republican State Convention is in session in Rochester, and a great struggle is going on between those who favor an instructed delegation and those who favor an uninstructed delegation. The State Chairman and his followers are standing squarely for an uninstructed delegation, taking the ground that they believe that the delegates of the great pivotal State of New York should go to the convention free to be in a position to stand for a third candidate if it should appear to be in the interest of party success. On the other hand, the partisan supporters of President Taft have rallied and are making a desperate fight to secure an instructed delegation.

At this writing the result is greatly in doubt. If New York should send an uninstructed delegation to the National Convention, it will greatly increase the possibility of practical politicians from one end of the country to the other turning their heads toward the selection of a nominee who could unite the party and make a Republican victory certain.

Endorsing the Tariff Board.

The National Convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which was held in Washington a few days since, passed a resolution endorsing the work of the Tariff Board or Commission and declaring in favor of revising the tariff only upon facts gathered by such a non-partisan commission, showing actually the difference in the cost of production of each article here and abroad. The action of this convention is significant, in view of the fact that a majority of its members were from Southern States and a large majority of them have hitherto been Democrats.

BALLOT WITH 5,300 NAMES.

Chicago Furnishes Splendid Argument for Shorter Ticket.

(From Collier's Weekly.)

Petitions from the city of Chicago alone for names to be placed on the primary ballot have been filed by 338 Republicans and 555 Democrats. In addition, each precinct elects one Republican and one Democratic committeeman, the names of whom are not printed on the ballot but are written or pasted on, and there are at least two candidates for each party in every precinct.

Assuming that there are four candidates in the 1,325 precincts, this makes 5,300 candidates. Adding the 338 Republicans and 555 Democrats, gives a total of 6,243 people running for office in Chicago at the present time. It has been suggested that there might be a parade made up of 6,000 or more candidates. Possibly that might show the need of the short ballot.

Wife of North Carolinian Killed.

A dispatch sent out from Waycross, Georgia, Saturday night, says:

"After shooting and fatally injuring a woman named Mrs. Bunting, with whom he was driving, J. N. Mills, a merchant of this city, turned the pistol on himself, committing suicide. Mills leaves a wife and family living here. Mrs. Bunting's husband is said to be a railroad engineer in North Carolina. She and her 11-year-old son have been living with Mrs. Bunting's father here for some time. According to the police the shooting took place while the couple were driving in the outskirts of the city. Mills, it is said, asked the woman for her money and check-book, and, when she refused, grabbed a pistol which she had in her stocking. He fired two shots at the woman, both taking effect, then, sticking the pistol in his mouth, he killed himself."

Clementine Barnabee, the negro who killed seventeen members of her race in Louisiana a few days ago, in order, as she explains, that they might gain immortality, is to be tried next week. The grand jury returned several indictments against her.

Mr. David Settle, brother of Ex-Congressman Thomas Settle, was charged with shooting a negro at his country home near Greensboro some time ago, was tried in Greensboro last week and acquitted.

Two children of Mr. D. M. Lewis, of Atkinson, were playing with a gun a few days ago, when in some way the gun was fired, killing one of them instantly. They were twins, about 10 years of age.

REAL ANCIENT HISTORY

England Was A Genuine Game Cock at One Time

ABOUT SOME LOCAL HYPOCRITS

The French People Had Much Trouble in Trying to Break Religious and Political Bonds—An Effort to Corner the Religion of France—An Infamous Political Organization Weighed Down the French People for Some Time—France Shaken by Another Scheme.

Bilksville, N. C., April 8, 1912. Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Peace wuz concluded at Paris in 1763 an' England wuz again game cock of the earth. But peace with her foes did not bring prosperity nor tranquility to the French people. The Catholic politicians (for they were nothing else at that time) could study up more infernal mean things to do, an' could meddle more effectively with the peace an' prosperity of the masses, than any gang who ever disgraced the holy sanctuary, unless hit wuz Josephus Daniels an' his little squad o' allies who act in one of the political parties in this State. They aviso pretend to advocate a form o' religion an' in that way deceive some very respectable eople. Remember that I'm not talking politics now; I'm just denouncing political and so-called religious hypocrisy because I am a humble citizen o' North Carolina, an' I believe a right to take a fall out o' such people now an' then. If all people who try to be honest would do more o' this we'd get more for our produce an' we'd hev fewer sheep-killin' dogs, for such dogs don't run long if proper means are taken to stop 'em.

About this time the French Catholics made a fresh effort to corner the religion o' that country. The parliament, a national body something like our own Congress an' Senate, undertook to down the Jesuits, a religious organization whose plans displeased the Catholic authorities. An' old history in my possession says the trouble grew out o' the fact that the Jesuits had tried to "enforce the bull Unigenitus." This wuz some fool French fad an' I cannot explain what it wuz because I don't know any reason why a law or a law-makin' body, should call anything a bull unless hit iz a bull; so when I strike such varmits in historical language, I pass it on to the gentle reader with my compliments. The history I refer to says the once powerful organization wuz now "at the brink of destruction." Let us hope that it wuz destroyed. The order must hev bin a sort o' "red shirt" political organization whose motto wuz "git thar anyway you can" az per Simmons & Company, o' North Carolina, for I notice that hit had at the time mentioned formed a conspiracy against the King o' Portugal, hiz death bein' the object sought. The Portugal ruler had a narrow escape an' when the world realized that a vast band o' red shirt murderers had clubbed together, the indignation o' every European King wuz aroused. Soon afterward it became known that the low-down secret order had engaged in some criminally fraudulent practices. Le Vellite, the chief o' the gang, had a scheme to monopolize the West India trade, when the war with England began in 1755. Two French merchants, said to live in Marseilles, expecting to receive tw omillion dollars worth o' merchandise through the scheme, advanced one and a half million o' dollars to the conspirators an' accepted bills drawn by the Jesuit leaders for tw omillion dollars to be paid them if the plans carried. Thus they hoped to add a half a million in profits to their own profits. O' course that couldn't last. When the plans were finally put into operation an' ships were engaged in transportin' the West India products to Europe, the war began in earnest. England had a strong old-fashioned navy an' many other sailin' craft. The vessels were manned by armed men, each commanded by experienced naval officers an' they swept the seas for vessels carryin' the large amount o' West India products, an' few o' the ships ever reached the French coast. War had caused the financial bubble to burst, the second great fraud France had suffered wuz only an unpleasant memory—the Mississippi land frauds I mentioned a few weeks ago bein' the first fraud o' gigantic proportions. The French Jesuits were obliged to apply to the Jesuits at large for assistance. They either could not or would not do anything an' the whole o' France suffered on account o' the crimes o' a few. Many merchants stopped payment for a time an' this added to the calamity, now well-nigh universal in that

country. Charges were brought to the attention o' parliament. Durin' the investigation which followed the constitution an' by-laws o' the Jesuits were exhibited an' the whole conspiracy wuz aired. Hit wuz proven that the Jesuits were, or wished to be, a distinct band o' French citizens, subject only to the orders o' the "Chief," and they did not care to submit to any o' the common laws o' the land, unless said law wuz just what suited their purposes. An' that awl reminds me that North Carolina has an' iz full o' just such hellish doctrines so far as politics are concerned an' both o' the political parties in the State, for there are but two really great parties, have been dominated by the so-called leaders o' one o' the parties working in collusion with the so-called leaders o' the smaller o' the two parties, throwin', az far as possible, the strength o' one to the upbuildin' o' the other. I "got on" to this scheme some years ago an' exposed hit time and again (Continued on page 4.)

A TOP-HEAVY SYSTEM

Why the Democratic Party Keeps the School Machinery in Hands of Legislature

Teachers Get About \$140 a Year While Superintendents Office Costs Over \$3,000—The Hypocrisy of the Democratic Party on the School Question.

I want to call the attention of your readers, especially the heads of families who have children to educate, to the report of the grand jury of Wake County, published in the News and Observer of March 30th, which is as follows:

Board of Education.

"We find that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, that the superintendent of public instruction's office cost for maintenance \$2,937.21 for salaries, \$491.75, for traveling expenses—a total of \$3,428.96 for office expenses—and are informed that the County Board of Education allowed the superintendent of public instruction two months' vacation to attend a course in college on full salary, with \$250 for expense account. We are of the opinion that this is an improper use of the public school funds.

"We recommend that the County Commissioners provide an office for the superintendent of public instruction that will be more convenient for the lady teachers of the county to reach than by having to climb to the third story of the courthouse as at present."

This report says the superintendent's office costs \$3,428.96 with \$250 given as a bonus to the superintendent making a total of \$3,678.96.

The average teacher gets \$40 a month, which for a four month school pays him \$160 a year. He is forced to spend more or less of this every year attending a county institute which must cost the average teacher in hotel bill, books, etc. \$20 or \$25 a year. This would leave the hard worked teacher, the one who comes in contact with the children at best about \$140, net a year, out of which must come board, etc., for the four months, leaving certainly not more than \$80 or \$90 net a year to the average teacher. This means that the superintendent's office costs as much of the school fund as it would take to pay forty additional teachers or as much as forty teachers do actually get for their year's work.

If this isn't a shame and a disgrace then I am badly mistaken. No wonder the Democratic party keeps the school or rather all the school machinery in the hands of the Legislature. No wonder they have developed the free school system into a great political machine made to do valiant service for the Democratic party.

This was illustrated to me a few days ago by a party talking about this who spoke of a school district in Abbott's Creek township in which there were only three Democrats and these formed the school committee for this district, when as a matter of fact neither one of them had a child of school age to attend school.

Some day the hypocrisy of the Democratic party on the school question will be made manifest to the people when they will exclaim with Puck "What fools we mortals be" and they will run in their wrath and drive the Democratic party from power as Christ drove the gamblers from the Temple.—Justice, in Union Republican.

Robert Lee Currie, the fifteen-year-old boy who shot his father in defense of his mother in Richmond, Va., some time ago, was discharged a few days ago.